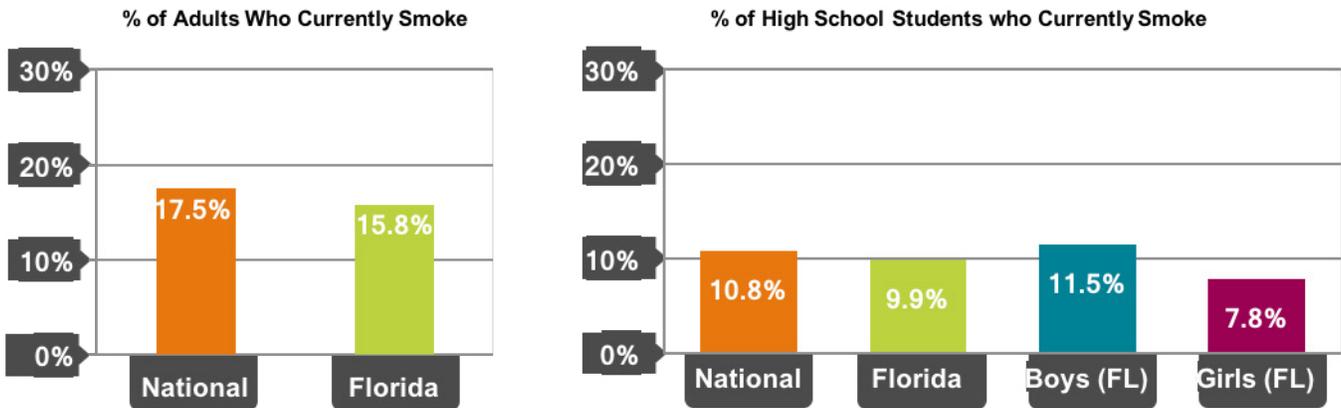


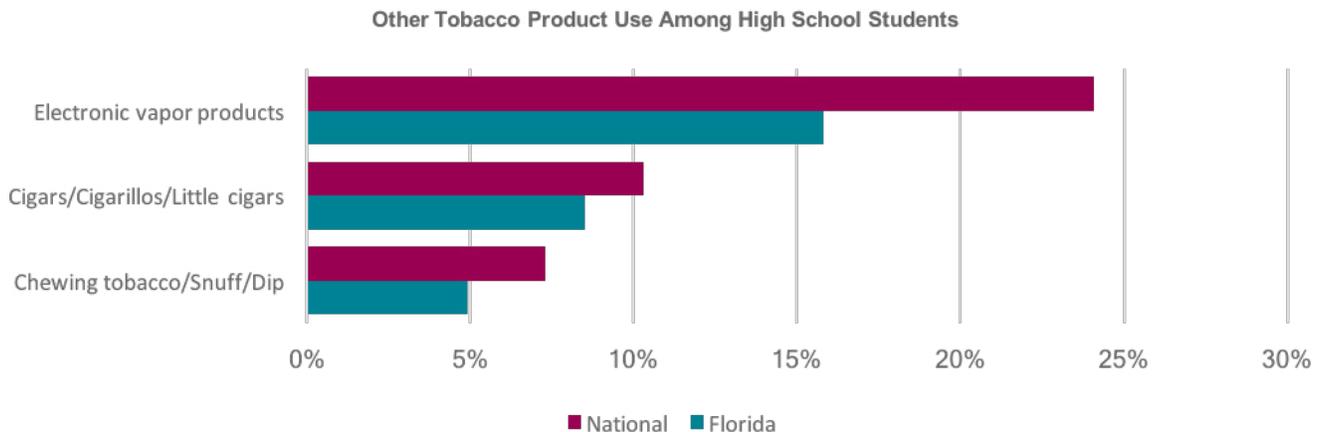
# Tobacco in Florida

## CIGARETTE USE\*1-2



## OTHER TOBACCO USE

- The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among adults in Florida was 2.7% in 2014.<sup>3</sup>
- In 2015, 4.9% of high school students in Florida used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 7.3% of high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one day in the past 30 days.<sup>2,4†</sup>
- In 2015, 8.5% of high school students in Florida smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 10.3% of high school students smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day in the past 30 days.<sup>2,4†</sup>
- In 2015, 15.8% of high school students in Florida used an electronic cigarette on at least one day in the past 30 days. Nationally, 24.1% of high school students used electronic vapor products on at least one day in the past 30 days.<sup>2,4†</sup>



\*National and state-level prevalence numbers reflect the most recent data available. This may differ across state fact sheets.

†National prevalence data is from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

## ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL

- In FY2016, Florida allocated \$67.8 million in state funds to tobacco prevention, which is 34.9% of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Annual Spending Target.<sup>5</sup>
- Florida received an estimated \$1.579.5 billion in tobacco settlement payments and taxes in FY2017.<sup>5</sup>
- The health care costs in Florida, directly caused by smoking, amount to \$8.64 billion annually.<sup>5</sup>
- Florida loses \$8.32 billion in productivity each year due to smoking.<sup>6</sup>

## STATE TOBACCO LAWS<sup>7-9</sup>

### EXCISE TAX

- The state tax increased to \$1.339 per pack of cigarettes in July 2009. Florida is ranked 30th in the United States for its cigarette tax. The national average cigarette tax is \$1.71 per pack of cigarettes. The highest state cigarette tax is New York (\$4.35) and the lowest state cigarette tax is Missouri (\$0.17).
- The tax on all other tobacco products, except cigars, is 85% of the wholesale price.



### CLEAN INDOOR AIR ORDINANCES

- Smoking is prohibited in all government workplaces, private workplaces, schools, childcare facilities, restaurants, casinos/gaming establishments (tribal establishments are exempt), retail stores, and recreational/cultural facilities.
- Smoking restrictions are required in bars. Stand-alone bars that make no more than 10% of their gross revenue from the sales of food are exempt.

### YOUTH ACCESS LAWS

- The minimum age requirement for the purchase of tobacco products is 18, and penalties exist for both minors and merchants who violate this law.
- Establishments are required to post signs stating that sales to minors are prohibited.
- Products must be under supervision of sales clerk(s) or in sight of the sales clerk.
- The sale to minors of nicotine dispensing devices, including electronic cigarettes, is prohibited.

---

## LOCAL TOBACCO LAWS<sup>10</sup>

- The city of St. Petersburg has prohibited the use of smokeless tobacco products at the city's sports venues, including Tropicana Field, home of the Tampa Bay Rays.

## CESSATION STATISTICS AND BENEFITS

- The CDC estimates that 58.9% of adult every day smokers in Florida quit smoking for one or more days in 2015.<sup>11</sup>
- The Affordable Care Act requires all Medicaid programs cover all tobacco cessation medications beginning January 1, 2014. However, there is not yet evidence that the Florida Medicaid program has complied with this requirement regarding NRT gum, NRT patch, NRT nasal spray, NRT lozenge, and NRT inhaler.<sup>9‡</sup>
- Florida's state quitline invests \$5.04 per smoker; the national average investment per smoker is \$3.46.<sup>9</sup>
- Florida does not have private insurance mandate provision for cessation.<sup>9</sup>

---

‡The seven recommended cessation medications are NRT Gum, NRT Patch, NRT Nasal Spray, NRT Inhaler, NRT Lozenge, Varenicline (Chantix), and Bupropion (Zyban).

Fiore MC, et al. Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence: 2008 Update. Clinical Practice Guideline. Rockville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service: May 2008.

---

## REFERENCES

- 1 CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015
- 2 CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2015
- 3 CDC, State-Specific Prevalence of Current Cigarette Smoking and Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Adults—United States, 2014, MMWR
- 4 Florida Youth Tobacco Survey, 2015
- 5 Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, *Broken Promises to Our Children: a State-by-State Look at the 1998 State Tobacco Settlement 18 Years Later* FY2017, 2016
- 6 Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, *Toll of Tobacco in the United States*, 2017
- 7 American Lung Association, *SLATI State Reports*, 2017
- 8 Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, *State Cigarette Excise Tax Rates & Rankings*, 2017
- 9 American Lung Association, *State of Tobacco Control*, 2017
- 10 Knock Tobacco Out of the Park. [www.tobaccofreebaseball.org](http://www.tobaccofreebaseball.org)
- 11 CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System, 2015